JULY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3086.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 22.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the *United States.*

FRIDAY, the 10th of JULY, 1789.

MR. GERRY, from the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of supplies requisite for the service of the United States, the current year, made a report, which was read, and ordered to be printed for the information of the members.

Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

An Estimate of Supplies, requisite for the United States, in the year 1789.

1st. For Expences accruing within the year.

	Dollars.		Dollars.	
1st. OF the civil list---this the committee cannot estimate with accuracy, for the want of an establishment of the supreme executive, legislative and judicial departments, and of the respective officers thereof; but conceive, that as the members of the legislature are to be paid out of the public treasury, and the expence of the other two departments will be greatly increased, the civil list, exclusive of the establishment of revenue officers, will this year far exceed the estimate on the establishment of the former Congress in schedule No. 1, and amount at least to	300000			
2dly. Of the war department, as per schedule No. 2, from the war-office,	163078	60-90		
3dly. Of the Indian department, as per general estimate in schedule No. 3, from the war-office,	41000			
4thly. Of invalid pensions, as per general estimate in schedule No. 1, page fifth,	88000			
And of other pensions under special acts of Congress in schedule aforesaid,	4022	58-90	92022	58 90
Whole expence of the government, exclusive of establishment of revenue officers for the current year,				596101 28-90
5thly. Of one year's interest on the foreign debt, the principal of which is 10070307 dollars, see schedule No. 4, page second,			476996	80-90
6thly. Of the instalments of the principal of the foreign debt due in 1789, see schedule last mentioned,			462962	87-90
7thly. Of the premium of 70000 florins, due on the Dutch loan, made the 9th of March, 1784, see Appendix to Journals of Congress, for 1786, pages 246, 247,			28000	
Payments that became due in 1789, for interest and instalments of the principal of the foreign debt,				967959 77-90
8thly. Of one year's interest on the domestic debt, due 31st of December, 1789, the principal being 27383917 67 90 dollars, see schedule No. 5.				
One year's interest on the domestic debt,				1643035 6-90
The whole amount of expences accruing within the year, is				3207096 21-90

2dly. For Arrearagrs of the Foreign Debt.

1st. Of interest which became due in 1786, 1787 and 1788, and is still unpaid, as per 1st and 2d pages of schedule No. 4,	1335074	75-90	
2dly. Of the instalments of the principal which became due in those years, and are still unpaid, as per schedule last mentioned,	1099936	84-90	
The amount of the arrearages due on the instalment of the principal and interest of the foreign debt,			2435011 69-90

3dly. For an Arrearage on the Domestic Debt.

Of one year's interest due on the 31st of December, 1788, see schedule No. 5.			
An arrearage of interest due on the domestic debt,			1643035 6-90

4thly. For an Arrearage of the Indian Department.

Of appropriations made by acts of Congress of the 22d of October, 1787, and 2d of July, 1788, see the acts of those dates in the Journals of Congress.			
An arrearage of the Indian department,			34000

5thly. For the Arrearages of the former Requisitions of Congress.

For payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787, the facilities for which are ordered to be issued and will exceed the requisitions on the states in the sum of, see schedule No. 6.			
Arrearages of the requisitions of the former Congress, for payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787.			966460 81-90
			8285603 87 90

Summary of the preceding Estimate, viz.

The expences of government this year, including the arrearages of former years,	630101	28-90	
The whole amount of interest now due on the foreign debt,	1840071	65-90	
The whole amount of the instalments now due on said debt,	1521899	81-90	
The amount of interest due on the domestic debt to the 31st December, 1789,	3286070	12-90	
	7319143	6-90	
Arrearages of former requisitions, which will require a tax, payable in facilities to the amount of	966460	81-90	
			8285603 87 90

N. B. Notwithstanding the provision made by Congress for issuing facilities from the continental loan-office for payment of the interest of the domestic debt to the 31st of December, 1787, many of the holders of the public securities have never applied for the facilities, and very large sums will be due from the United States, for interest to that period, if the holders are permitted to receive their interest in any other mode.

In addition to the above estimate, it appears by schedule No. 7, that the United States have anticipated the sum of 218647 76 90 dollars, by warrants drawn on the treasury in consequence of the specie requisitions of Congress of the several states: And provision must be made for payment of the said warrants, either by a collection of specie on the requisitions mentioned, or by some other appropriations of Congress.

It also appears by the Journals of Congress for 1784, page 482, and by schedule No. 4, that the Farmers General of France have a claim on the United States for 846770 livers tournois, 14 sous, and 5 denier, upon a contract signed by Benjamin Franklin, the 17th of November, 1781, being a balance due on a loan of 1000000 livres tournois, the 3d of June, 1777, to Messieurs Franklin and Dean, as agents of the United States.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

On Saturday last the following ADDRESS *was presented to the PRESIDENT of the United States, by the Rev.* William Smith, *D. D. the Hon.* John Henry, *Esq; of the Senate, and the Hon.* Joshua Seney, *Esq; of the House of Representatives; being a committee of the Visitors and Governors of* Washington College, *in the state of* Maryland, *appointed for that purpose, viz.*

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE, the Corporation of *Visitors and Governors*, and the *Principal* and *Faculty* of *Professors* of WASHINGTON COLLEGE in the state of *Maryland*, actuated by the sincerest personal affection, as well as the purest public considerations, beg leave to embrace the present occasion of our *Anniversary Meeting* and *Commencement*, to felicitate ourselves and our country, upon your unanimous appointment to the Chief Magistracy in the general Government of the United States.

Revolving upon the vicissitudes and eventful history of the late *war*, every page of which bears ample and honorable testimony to the services which you have rendered to your country, and the exertion of those *Virtues* and *Talents* which have exalted your name to the first rank among the *Heroes and Benefactors* of mankind; we cannot but recall to mind the occasion of our former address to you, and your benevolent answer to the same.

The *General Assembly of Maryland*, upon the establishment of this *Seminary*, having dignified the same with the auspicious name of "WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in honorable and perpetual memory of the services of the illustrious and virtuous *Commander* in Chief of the armies of the *United States*;" we expressed our confidence---"that, amidst all the public monuments which your *country* sought to erect to you even while *living*, none would be more acceptable then a *Seminary of universal Learning*, expressly dedicated to your name, with a view to instruct and animate the youth of many future generations, to admire and to imitate those PUBLIC VIRTUES and PATRIOT LABORS which had created for you a *Monument* "in the heart of every good citizen; that we hoped you would permit your name to be placed at the head of the *Visitors and Govenors* of the college, trusting that the time was then not very remote, when, by the termination of *War*, the *Infant institution* might be enabled to salute you in person, and, like a dutiful child, as one of its first works, present the OLIVE WREATH and other emblems of Peace, to its FATHER, GUARDIAN and FRIEND."

Highly encouraging to us was your answer;

"That, with pleasure, you would consent to have your name enrolled among the *Visitors and Govenors* of the College, if it were not to the exclusion of some other whose proximity and other circumstances might enable him to be a more useful member; and that as the *Act* of the *General Assembly*, which had given your name to the college, would remain a monument of their esteem, it made an impression on your mind which could only be exceeded by the flattering assurance of the lasting and extensive usefulness of the seminary; and when that period should arrive when we could hail the blest return of *Peace*, it would add to your pleasure to see the *Infant Seat of Learning* rising into consistency and proficiency in the sciences, under the nurturing hands of its founders."

The happy period is now arrived when, through the blessing of God, upon the *return of Peace, this Seat of Learning hath attained to such proficiency in the Sciences*, as to wait upon you with the promised * WREATH of *literary Honour*, which we trust you will not reject, although from an institution of *inferior* standing, yet not of inferior gratitude and affection, to the chief of those which have already dignified themselves by presenting you with the like honors.

Bearing an ardent and unfeigned part in the admiration and applause of those virtuous and magnanimous sentiments, which in obedience to the voice of your country, have led you forth once more from the enjoyment of domestic happiness to a laborious and conspicuous participation of the cares of public life, at a most interesting crisis of our affairs; we fervently *pray*---That the glory and felicity of our country---the true consummation of the PATRIOT'S LABORS--- may be your crown in this world, and *assure* you an everlasting crown in the world to come!

June 24, 1789.

Signed by order,

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. President of the Corporation, and Principal of the Faculty.

* The *Wreath of literary Honor* referred to in the above ADDRESS, and in the Answer to the same, is the Academical *Degree* of DOCTOR of LAWS; and as we have been favored with a copy of the *Preamble* to the DIPLOMA, we are happy to lay it before our readers, as the first specimen we have seen of the *present title* and past services of our illustrious and beloved PRESIDENT, attempted in truly classical Latin.

"Cum eum in finem *Gradus Academici* a majoribus nostris prudenter instituti fuerint, ut viris qui de Religione, Republica et Literis optime sint meriti publici honores decernerentur; *Cum-que* Nobis et Omnibus præclare compertum sit, GEORGIUM WASHINGTON *fœderatarum* AMERICÆ *Civitatum* PRÆSIDEM, non solum de Religione, Literis, Republica, et toto etiam humano genere bene semper et multum meruisse; sed, Bello æque ac Pace, communis omnium salutes appetentissimum, per gravissima Rerum Discrimina, sese Civem prætissimum, *Libertatis* ultorem felicissimum, *Patriæque Patrem* amantissimum, ostendisse; NOS igitur," &c.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the Corporation *of* Visitors *and* Governors, *and the* Principal *and* Faculty *of* Professors, *of* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *in the state of Maryland.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate *Address*, and the *honorary Testimony* of your regard which accompanied it, call forth my grateful acknowledgements.

A recollection of past events, and the happy termination of our glorious struggle for the establishment of the *Rights of Man*, cannor fail to inspire every feeling heart with veneration and gratitude towards the *Great* RULER of events, who has so manifestly interposed in our behalf.

Among the numerous blessings which are attendant upon PEACE, and as one whose consequences are of the most important and extensive kind, may be reckoned the prosperity of *Colleges* and *Seminaries* of LEARNING.

As, in civilized societies, the welfare of the state and happiness of the people are advanced or retarded, in proportion as the morals and eduation of the youth are attended to; I cannot forbear, on this occasion, to express the satisfaction which I feel on seeing the increase of our seminaries of learning through this extensive country, and the general wish which seems to prevail for establishing and maintaining these valuable institutions.

It affords me *peculiar* pleasure to know that the *Seat of Learning* under your direction hath attained to such proficiency in the *Sciences* since the PEACE; and I sincerely pray that the great AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSE may smile upon the *Institution*, and make it an extensive blessing to this country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, July 11, 1789.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in Second-street, near Walnut-street, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening----A certain two story brick messuage or tenement, a frame bake house, and oven for carrying on baking, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Shippen-street, at the distance of 80 feet, or thereabouts from the east-side of Third-street continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia, in the district of Southwark; containing in breadth on the said Shippen-street, about 20 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by Shippen-street aforesaid, eastward, southward and westward, by ground now or late of Samuel Rhoads; subject to a yearly rent charge of nine coined Spanish Pieces of Eight: Taken in execution as late the property of Lawrence Paul (alias Powel) and Ann, his wife, and to be sold, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the merchants coffee-house, in Second-street---A certain two story brick messuage and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of the old road leading from said city to Frankford, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said road 20 feet, and extending in depth on the north side of the lot 284 feet, and on the south side thereof 280 feet, and on the back end of said lot 32 feet and six inches; bounded on the north by a lot of John Buckingham, on the west by a lot of Michael Hillegas, Esq; on the south by ground of William Shippen, and on the east by the road aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent-charge of £ 8 10 0. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of James Dunlap, deceased, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the merchants Coffee House, in Second-street, near Walnut-street, on Saturday the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening----A certain two story messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth-street from the river Delaware, near Callowhill-street; containing in breadth about 21 feet, and in length or depth 85 feet; bounded on the south by ground of John Carrol, on the north by ground of Christian Rauch, on the east by ground of the Widow Lowry, and on the west by Eighth-street aforesaid; subject to --------: taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Margaret Diemer, late deceased, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Likely Negroe Man, named *Will*, alias *William Brackston*, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He took with him two light-coloured, one deep blue, and one green broadcloth coats, buff cassimer and black satten breeches, and a silver watch---He writes a good hand, and may have forged a pass. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by PHILIP GRAYBLE.

Baltimore, June 4, 1789.

AUGUSTA, June 20.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the commiſſioners of the Union for Indian Affairs are now in this ſtate, and that all the arrangements for the Treaty are in motion towards the Rock Landing, where it is expected near 3000 Indians will attend, with all the chiefs of the nation.

HALIFAX, June 7.

Wedneſday his Majeſty's ſhip Thiſbe, Captain Hood, arrived here from Cape Breton. The gentlemen of the Thiſbe report, that the weather was remarkably ſevere at that place. On the 27th ult. they had a very thick ſnow ſtorm; the rigging, ſails, &c. were ſtiffened with froſt, and every thing ſtill wore the gloomy appearance of winter.

Monday arrived the ſchooner Succeſs, Captain Tulloch, from South-Carolina. She was ſeized by the Thiſbe frigate, but releaſed again the next day.

Same day the ſchooner Ann, Capt. Selloch, arrived here from New-York. This veſſel was alſo ſeized by the Thiſbe, for having on board contraband articles, and ſtill remains in cuſtody.

Tueſday arrived the ſchooner Swallow, Capt. Heckman, from Boſton, but laſt from Lunenburg; at which place ſhe was ſeized by the Briſk ſloop of war, and has come round here in cuſtody of one of the Briſk's officers.

BOSTON, July 8.

Mr. Morgan, a gentleman who ſome time ſince was invited by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at New-York to take the direction of the building of veſſels in South-America, has lately returned from that country. When there, he got information of the following letter---which was received in the city of Mexico, from the place whereat it is dated, viz.

Valpaxaiſo, June 16, 1788.

"By the ſhip, called the Dolotes, which has juſt arrived at Lima from the iſland of Juan Fernandez, where ſhe put in to take water, we have the following account:---

"At the beginning of the preſent month of June arrived at this iſland (Juan Fernandez) an American veſſel of about 200 tons burthen, and 26 men, beſides the Captain and four officers, mounting two ſix pounders and four ſwivels. The ſupercargo wore a medal of the order of the Cincinnati. They ſailed from Boſton in company with a ſloop, navigated with ten men, which ſeparated from them in a ſtorm they met with in lat. 48, ſouth. The ſhip expected to have met with the ſloop at the iſland, which was the place appointed for rendezvous. The ſhip departed from the iſland, after taking in water and freſh proviſions, leaving with ſeveral of the inhabitants of the iſland medals engraved with the ſhip and ſloop. Both veſſels touched at the Cape-de Verds, on the coaſt of Africa, before their arrival in the South Seas. It is believed they directed their courſe for the coaſt of Siberia. The ſhip was extremely neat, with fine accommodations in their cabins. Their boats ſeemed to fly upon the water as they rowed aſhore. They entered port with the greateſt boldneſs, and brought their ſhip to anchor with great dexterity. They all wore watches for their uſe, but would not ſell them; and being aſked if they had any other things for ſale, they anſwered they had nothing, but a few baubles for the Indians."

Mr. Morgan informs that he was treated very politely in the Spaniſh dominions----But that the inhabitants were very jealous of ſtrangers, particularly Proteſtants---that the city of Mexico exhibits a great degree of its ancient ſplendor and magnificence---is vaſtly populous, but that the Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the citizens, they being either Indians, Negroes or Molattoes. Owing to the death of the Vice Roy of that country, and the appointment of another, the plan, for the execution of which Mr. Morgan went to New-Spain, was abandoned---and he returned by the way of New-York.

NEW-LONDON, July 10.

On Wedneſday the 1ſt inſt. my two ſons, 21 and 16 years old, and my ſon in law, named Eli Martin, of Great Barrington, and alſo my negro man, and William Hammon, an Indian, ſet out to go to the Gull-Iſlands, in a ſkiff; when they left the harbour's mouth it was calm, but the wind ſoon ſprung up and blew hard; They have never been heard of ſince, although much pains has been taken in looking for them; and as it is poſſible ſome of their bodies, or the ſkiff, may drive on ſhore, or be ſeen floating in the Sound, the diſtreſſed father begs, if any perſon ſhould find or ſee either, that they will give ſpeedy information to him, which will be gratefully received, and be ſuitably rewarded for his trouble.

ELISHA COMSTOCK.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

"The reciprocal wants of men, ariſing from local ſituation, and other circumſtances," obſerves a writer in the Gazette of the United States, "are provided for in our country by the kind Author of Nature, in giving to America a participation of the various climates of the world: Here a brother's arm, nerved by the *bracing zephyrs* of the *Weſt*, ſhall be extended to the aid of a brother enfeebled by the *ſcorching beams* of a *vertical ſun*.---Here the riches, which a fertile ſoil and favorable climate give to the ſons of the *South*, ſhall be wafted by their hardy brethren of the *North* to every part of the globe.---The blood, become almoſt ſtagnant by the *chilling froſt of the Northern latitudes*, ſhall be forced from the heart by the generous juice of the *Southern grape*.----The induſtrious worm, wrapt in his little orb, ſhall (unfolded by the genial ray of a tropical ſun) expand his ſilken wings over the fair daughters of Columbia----while the fleecy tribe ſhall willingly yield their ſnow-white veſtment, to clothe the arm by which they are cheriſhed and protected."

Dr. LETTSOM, of London, in an addreſs to two ſucceſsful candidates for prize medals---thus analizes a part of a diſſertation, with the motto, "----*Hac animas ille evocat Orco.*" "Our author, (ſays he) has paid ſingular attention to the powers of ELECTRICAL FIRE; this active fluid, which pervades earth and air, is in the former, the tremendous agent of *earthquakes*; and in the latter, of *thunder* and *lightning*, equally terrible to man; until FRANKLIN, from the *new hemiſphere*, boldly ſcaled the Heavens, and taught us to wield the artillery of the ſkies, and direct its fire to aid and reſtore debilitated man by its penetrating and nervous energy."

The conqueſts of an Alexander---the ſlaughtered millions of a Cæſar---the daring raſhneſs of a Charles---and the victorious career and barbarity of a Frederick of Pruſſia: Theſe are the tales of wonder, which glow in ſuch ſplendid colours beneath the pencil of an admired recorder. But who are the authors? They are the wretches that have filled the world with carnage;-----have trampled on the liberties of mankind;---broke through the ties of nature;----and ſacrificed at the ſhrines of Avarice and Ambition the happineſs of nations.---If characters ſuch as theſe will adorn the pages of hiſtory, what pencil can do juſtice to the merits of our beloved PRESIDENT. In defence of the rights of human nature, he unſheathed the ſword. During the utmoſt tumult of war, the rights of the citizen never were infringed. In him diſtreſs always found a friend---and the tale of injury ſuſtained, never was heard without being followed by redreſs. And to crown the whole----he has diſcarded every idea of pecuniary emoluments. Bluſh! bluſh! ye deſpots of the old world---for ye have yet to learn what patriotiſm is, and what it is to acquire the name of FATHER OF THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

On Saturday laſt the Chief Juſtice, accompanied by Judges Atlee, Ruſh, and Bryan, with the Attorney-General and Prothonotary, waited upon the Preſident of the State, *in Council*, and ſeverally took the oath to ſupport the Conſtitution of the United States, which was adminiſtered to them by his Excellency.

Stocking looms are now making at Norwich by the ſelf-taught ingenious man, Thomas Harland, already well known for the excellence of his fire engines. Cloth ſhears have been made, ſuperior to the imported ones, in the neighbourhood of that place, which is likely to become the Sheffield of this country.---The firſt ſwingled tow, which formerly was looked upon as unfit for any thing, is now converted into an excellent and ſtrong wrapping paper, which ſells at ſix ſhillings per ream. Fuſtians of double width are now making here by a Mr. Lyand, which he retails at 4s. 2d. per yard.

Two girls at Norwich, of the name of Roath, one 12 the other 14 years of age, without having ſeen any muſlin ſpun or wove, and without any inſtructions reſpecting that article, or any aſſiſtance, fabricated 32 yards, which weigh only 1lb. 10oz. avoirdupois weight, and are now ſprigging it with the needle.

The cloth manufactory of Hartford is extending and improving very faſt, as you will ſee next fall; they are converting the refuſe of their wool into blankets and carpeting.

The duck made at Stratford and Colcheſter is as good as European; a bolt No. 1. meaſuring 37¾ yards, weighs 42lbs. which I am told is equal to the Engliſh. One year of experience more, with the additional encouragement which will reſult from the continental duties, and we ſhall without preſumption be able to ſupply ourſelves with very many articles of our own making.

An Account of the produce of different kinds of Grain planted in the beginning of September, 1788, by *Jacob Hiltzheimer*, Eſq;

Winter Barley---One grain produced 65 heads, which contained 3900 grains.

Cape Wheat---One grain produced 64 heads, which contained 2816 grains.

White Wheat --One grain produced 40 heads, which contained 2240 grains.

Yellow-bearded Wheat--- One grain produced 58 heads, which contained 3016 grains.

Spelz---Two grains together produced 104 heads, which contained 4368 grains.

The above grains were planted about ſix inches apart, and the produce preſented to the Agricultural Society at their meeting on the 14th inſtant.

From the DELAWARE GAZETTE, *July* 18.

Meſſrs. CRAIG & Co.

WHEN I leaſed Proſpect Hill eſtate I found two thirds of the land ſown with wheat, rye and barley, ſo that there was only left for paſture about 21 acres with ſome meadow ground, and 14 acres which were miſerably poor, ſandy and gravelly. Theſe 14 acres I planted with Indian corn, and manured it in every hill, ſo far as the manure would go, (there being but little on the farm) from which I received a tolerable crop---I worked the ground well, giving it four ploughings and two harrowings; with the laſt I put my wheat in the ground---the following ſeaſon my wheat was only knee high. I reaped it as near the ground as poſſible, and immediately ploughed in the ſtubble, and late in September I ſowed it with rye, which, at the following harveſt, was generally five feet high, and in ſome places much higher, and from which I threſhed about ten buſhels to the acre. This rye ſtubble I ploughed in likewiſe, and ſowed the ground with wheat. Under this culture this ground has been managed for ſix ſucceſſive years, without any manure except about ten common cart loads; and I now have the pleaſure of ſeeing as fine a crop of red bearded wheat on it as the neighbourhood can produce; I think I ſhall not reap leſs than 12 or 15 buſhels from the acre. From this and many other experiments I have made, I am well convinced of the utility of a ſucceſſion of crops.

In turning over an old magazine for January 1760, page 7, I find the following obſervation, which I think ſhould be particularly attended to by the gentlemen of this country. "I cannot help joining with the author of the new ſyſtem of agriculture, in his ſevere cenſure of our country gentlemen.

"It is to me (ſays he) a ſurpriſing proof of our gentlemen's inaptitude to this noble art (agriculture) to ſee ſo many hundred thouſand acres peſtered and corrupted by common dung, the bowels of which very lands is loaded with inexhauſtible quantities of real and wholeſome phyſic for its own diſeaſes.

"Dung is not only prejudicial to ſome ſoils, but inferior to the worſt of any compoſts upon any. One would wonder to ſee how people put themſelves to extraordinary charges, and the inconveniency of ſending to great diſtances for horſe dung, to manure thoſe very lands which never fail of being verged or bottomed by a ſubſtance of one kind or other, by far more proper for the end they aim at; and therefore I lay it down as a rule, almoſt without exception, that every ſoil, of what nature, ſituation or condition ſoever, abounds with natural and ſufficient helps for its own peculiar imperfections." WILLIAM GEDDES.

*** The *Commencement* for conferring degrees, in the ſeveral arts and ſciences, by the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, will be held on the 30th and 31ſt inſtant, in the GERMAN CHURCH in *Race-ſtreet*. The exerciſes of the day are to begin preciſely at ten o'clock, A. M. and the proceſſion of the Truſtees, Faculty, and Students is to proceed from the Hall of the Univerſity in Fifth-ſtreet, at half paſt nine.

By order of the Board of Truſtees,

July 21. EDWARD FOX, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 25th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of ground, to wit:

No. 1. A certain lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fifth and Cheſnut-ſtreets, from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth, on Cheſnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 55 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth on Fifth-ſtreet 225 feet, bounded north by Cheſnut ſtreet, eaſt by ground of George Logan and wife, ſouth by an alley leading from Fifth-ſtreet to a 50 feet court, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. One other of the ſaid lots, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, in the ſaid city, containing in front, on Walnut-ſtreet, about 37 feet and 9 inches, and in length or depth 235 feet; bounded eaſtward partly by ground of William Kinley, and George Logan and wife, ſouthward by Walnut-ſtreet, weſtward by ground of Dr. John Coxe, and northward by the ſaid 50 feet wide court.

No. 3. Alſo one other of ſaid lots, ſituate on Walnut-ſtreet, at the northweſt corner of an alley 12 feet wide, thence by the ſaid alley 177 feet to a ſquare piece of ground or court, thence by the ſame W. C. 11 feet and 6 inches, and northward by ground of William Bingham, Eſq; 58 feet, thence by the 50 feet wide court, weſt 25 feet four and an half inches, to ground of George Logan and wife, thence by the ſame ſouthward 235 feet to Walnut-ſtreet, thence by the ſaid ſtreet 36 feet ten and an half inches to the place of beginning, ſubject to --------. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Charles Norris, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 7, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of this inſtant July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain two-ſtory ſtone meſſuage, four rooms on a floor, ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. with about 44 acres of land, more or leſs, thirty acres of which is excellent meadow-ground, ſituate in the pleaſant village of Pottſgrove; bounded by land of Thomas Maybury, Jacob Witz, and others, it now is, and has for many years been a noted tavern. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the property of Ditrick Mattbei, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, *March* 16*th*, 1789. P. M.

THE report on the petitions of 1422 inhabitants of Cheſter county, read March 5th, was read the ſecond time: Whereupon *Reſolved*, That the petitions praying for a diviſion of Cheſter county be publiſhed, for four weeks, in one of the news-papers of this city. *Extract from the Minutes,*

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

To the Honorable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania.

The PETITION of the underſigned, Inhabitants of the borough and townſhip of Cheſter, in the county of Cheſter,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners labour under very many and great inconveniences and hardſhips, occaſioned by the removal of the Courts of Juſtice from the ſaid Borough and Townſhip to the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip. Among a variety that might be enumerated, your Petitioners beg leave to mention, that by a grant made by the firſt worthy Founder of Pennſylvania to the inhabitants of this place, in order to induce them to found a ſettlement here, it was expreſly ordained that all the Courts of Judicature for the affairs of this county ſhould be here held and kept, and the county Goal or Priſon ſhould be and remain here forever, which privilege your Petitioners, by the ſaid removal, are not only deprived of, but are compelled to attend their neceſſary buſineſs at the diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles, to their great and manifeſt injury and expence: That your Petitioners find, by experience, that the buſineſs in the ſaid courts is ſo greatly increaſed, occaſioned by the extenſiveneſs and increaſed population of the ſaid county, that the various ſuits commenced therein cannot be determined in any reaſonable time, to the great damage of thoſe who are neceſſitated to proſecute or defend their juſt and legal rights therein; from which, and a variety of other reaſons that might be aſſigned, a diviſion of the ſaid county is become abſolutely neceſſary: And your Petitioners flatter themſelves that no oppoſition will be made thereto, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners have generouſly paid their full ſhare of the ſum of four thouſand pounds and upwards, for erecting public buildings at the Turks-head, in Goſhen townſhip, purely to eaſe and ſatisfy their brethren in the remote parts of the ſaid county, and that your Petitioners have contracted and agreed with the owner of the old Court-houſe, Priſon and Work-houſe, in the ſaid Borough, for the abſolute purchaſe thereof for public uſe.

Your petitioners therefore requeſt that your Honorable Houſe will pleaſe to permit a bill to be brought in, to divide the ſaid county of Cheſter, and to direct that the courts of juſtice may be held at the borough of Cheſter, as heretofore; and your petitioners will gratefully acknowledge your attention to the public good.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh a* BOARD OF APPEAL *within the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and to grant* EXONERATIONS *in caſes of* Militia Fines.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that groſs abuſes have been committed in the levying and collecting of militia fines, whereby many individuals as well as families have been greatly aggrieved and oppreſſed; and as ſuch abuſes may ſtill be continued, unleſs better proviſions than now ſubſiſts be made for the hearing of appeals and granting exonerations:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That within each of the counties of this ſtate there ſhall be conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, and there is hereby conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, a Board, conſiſting of the commiſſioners of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, who, or any two of them, ſhall have power to receive all appeals from perſons charged in the ſeveral counties with militia fines, who may conſider themſelves aggrieved thereby, and alſo to receive the applications of ſuch perſons ſo charged, who may pray relief on account of peculiar hardſhip or inability. And the ſaid Board ſhall have full power and authority to determine on ſuch appeals and applications, and to give relief and grant exonerations, according to their judgment and diſcretion, and as juſtice and humanity may require, and ſhall alſo give certificates of ſuch relief or exonerations, which ſhall be available to the appellants, againſt the payment of the amount to the collecting officer.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid board, or any two of them, to meet together for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at ſuch times and places in their reſpective counties as to them may appear proper, and as beſt calculated to give opportunities for the appeals and applications of all ſuch perſons as may think themſelves ſo aggrieved or oppreſſed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid board ſhall ſeverally be entitled to receive the ſum of ten ſhillings for each and every day they and each of them ſhall be employed in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That an act, entituled "An act to ſuſpend for a limited time the collection of all militia fines incurred under laws paſſed before the 22d day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight," ſhall, from and after the firſt day of May next, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the Twenty-ſeventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Agreeable to the above recited Act, the Commiſſioners of the County of Philadelphia do give this Public Notice, That they will hold Appeals at the New Court-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on the following Days, *to wit:*

North-Mulberry	Ward	the 21 and 22	July.
South ditto	ditto	24 and 25	
North	ditto	27 and 28	
Upper Delaware	ditto	29	
High-ſtreet and Cheſnut	ditto	30	
Middle	ditto	31	
South	ditto	1	Auguſt
Walnut and Lower Delaware	ditto	3	
Dock	ditto	4 and 5	
New-Market	ditto	6 and 7	
Northern Liberties, Eaſt	Townſhip	10 and 11	
Northern Liberties, Weſt	ditto	12 and 13	
Southwark Eaſt	ditto	14 and 15	
Southwark Weſt	ditto	17	
Paſſyunk and Moyomenſing	ditto	18	
Blockley and Kingſeſſing	ditto	19	
Germantown	ditto	20	
Briſtol and Roxborough	ditto	21	
Oxford and Byberry	ditto	22	
Moreland and Lower Dublin	ditto	24	

NOW Treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Ridley, A brindle COW, ſuppoſed to be eleven years old, branded H. L. on one horn, and a ſtreak along her back. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. † JOSEPH PEARSON.

July 1, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

MONDAY, July 13, 1789.

The reading of the engroſſed bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt was poſtponed till to-morrow.

Upon motion it was voted, that the report of the committee upon the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, Surveyor, ſhould be taken into conſideration :---The report was accordingly read---it ſtated, that the ſurvey ordered by Congreſs of the lands ceded to the United States in 1786 ought to be compleated forthwith, and that the ſurveyor be reimburſed the expences he had already incurred in the proſecution of the buſineſs.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that this buſineſs involved certain purchaſes, in which ſome citizens of Maſſachuſetts were intereſted---that he was not poſſeſſed of ſuch a ſtate of facts as he could wiſh, he therefore propoſed that any deciſion upon the ſubject ſhould be delayed.

Mr. Scott ſaid, I do not think, Sir, that the reaſon offered by the gentleman is ſufficient to induce a poſtponement :---It is not intended that the Houſe ſhould at preſent determine upon any diſputed claims---the completion of the ſurvey will not affect thoſe claims in the leaſt.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid, that he only wiſhed that the report ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow.

Upon the vote's being taken on the poſtponement, it paſſed in the affirmative.

The Houſe then, on motion of Mr. Scott, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, upon the ſtate of the Union---to take into conſideration the ſtate of the weſtern territory.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The report of the committee appointed on a former diſcuſſion of this ſubject was then read, and is as follows---

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that an act of Congreſs ſhould paſs for eſtabliſhing a *Land Office*, to regulate the terms of granting vacant and unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory.

Mr. Scott---Sir, I apprehend the ſubject before us is very intereſting to the United States.---This appears from a variety of conſiderations.---It appears from a view of the extent of the territory, I think I ſhall be within the mark to ſay, that it is one thouſand miles, by five hundred :---This will in a few years be peopled by ſix millions of ſouls, and chiefly farmers---double the number of the preſent inhabitants of the Atlantic States :---The climate, the ſoil, the waters, are ſuch as will command inhabitants---the temperature of the climate is happily calculated to ſuit the people of all parts of the Union---they will find it healthy and agreeable.

The extenſive trade with the Indians for peltry, furs, &c. renders it valuable. To my knowledge, great exports are brought from that country. Its importance further appears from the great advantages already derived to the United States, from the ſales which have been made of thoſe lands; although but a trifling part has been diſpoſed of.---The ſales already amount to near five millions of dollars; almoſt one fifth of the domeſtic debt of the Union is hereby extinguiſhed : Have the whole exertions of the United States done ſo much? No, Sir.---This renders that property an object of immenſe future conſequence.

We have alſo made great donations of thoſe lands to the officers and ſoldiers of the late army---but the part ſold bears no proportion to what remains.---The national honor is deeply engaged to theſe officers and ſoldiers, in point of government and protection----It cannot be ſuppoſed that they are to be conſidered as the outcaſts of ſociety: We are bound to afford them our protection, and all the rights and immunities of citizens enjoying the bleſſings of good government.---But theſe are not the only obligations that Congreſs is under.---We have formed treaties with the natives to ſecure them in the poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, which they have not ſold or ceded to the United States: A due obſervance of treaties with the Indians muſt be ſacredly adhered to: It will not be for the intereſt of the ſtates to have that country ſettled by an unprincipled banditti: It is of the laſt importance to enforce thoſe treaties, which can only be done by eſtabliſhing good government :---Juſtice, honor and good faith call loudly upon us not to diſappoint the juſt expectations of thoſe who have confided in us.---The truth and propriety of theſe obſervations will not be diſallowed: But the point of policy, as connected with the queſtion reſpecting the encouraging emigrations to that country, will not perhaps be ſo readily granted.---It has been ſaid, that except the ſettling of that country is diſcouraged we ſhall depopulate the Atlantic ſtates.

Sir, I am not in favour of depopulating the old ſettlements---and would not urge this buſineſs did I ſuppoſe it would produce this effect.---The emigrations of that country will proceed, independent of all regulations. I mentioned upon a former occaſion the encouragement held out by the neighbouring government---Since then, I have received ſuch further accounts as fully confirm what was then advanced. He then read a proclamation from a Spaniſh Governor, dated at the Illinois, in which every inducement of lands, law, exemption from taxes, protection, civil and religious liberty, were held out, to induce ſettlers to paſs into, and ſettle in the Spaniſh territories. And obſerved, that this will have all the effect that encouragement from this quarter would have.

It may be ſaid, that Americans will not put themſelves under the Spaniſh government; but to this it may be replied, that when people are determined upon emigrating, provided they can be ſecured, and quieted in their poſſeſſions, they care little about the form of the government under which they are to live.

The old eſtabliſhed ſettlers in the Atlantic States will never emigrate; it is a different deſcription of people that ſettle new lands---your rough, boiſterous people, of which thouſands are already in that country. Such perſons cannot be confined, they never can be prevented from emigrating. There are particular claſſes of perſons who compoſe the great body of emigrants.---Can Congreſs make a law that ſhall point at individuals? Will Congreſs paſs a law to prevent the unfortunate from ſeeking an aſylum? This would not be acting like nurſing fathers. It remains for Congreſs to make the moſt of their ſettlements---the people are already there by thouſands. Empire has been continually pointing its courſe weſtward. Emigrations have been uniformly extending in that direction, from the Garden of Eden to the preſent day.

We are told theſe people will be loſt to the United States. Arguments are brought from the limited boundaries of European governments to prove, that extending the dominions of the United States will tend to weaken and deſtroy them.

Theſe obſervations are further extended to the Roman empire, which it is ſaid fell by its own weight---by its extenſive coloniZation, &c. But in my opinion, a very different reaſon may be aſſigned for this event---It was dividing the empire, and changing the ſeat of government, to which we muſt aſcribe its downfall. Theſe circumſtances do not apply to the United States. The ſeparation of the United States from Great Britan is brought as an argument to prove that the weſtern territory, owing to the diſtance, if from no other cauſe, will finally be loſt to the Union: But to this it may be replied, that the immenſe ocean that rolls between Europe and theſe States is ſuch a natural and powerful barrier, that the ſeparation and independence of this country was an event to be expected in the courſe of things, ſo ſoon as we were prepared for it. But how was this ſeparation accelerated and brought about? By the ill policy and oppreſſion of the mother country. The weſtern territory is quite differently ſituated; it is true, ſimilar cauſes may produce ſimilar effects; but with judicious and fair management that country will always continue firmly attached to the Atlantic States. The trade of that country muſt be through the United States; they are the neareſt market, and cuſtom, habit and convenience will conſpire to perpetuate a long and intimate connection between them.

But admit for a moment that the ſeparation is inevitable; ſtill let us be attentive to our own intereſt---let us get as much from them as we can---let us draw from that ſource, by rational methods, every preſent advaatage at leaſt: But if we wiſh to make them independent, let us leave the lands to their diſpoſal, they know the value of them, and will very ſoon raiſe ſufficient to ſupport a government.

Immenſe tracts of this territory are under ſale by contracts with the late Congreſs---theſe are laying in an incomplete ſtate, owing to the ſurveys not being finiſhed; and prove a loſs of upwards of 600 dollars per day to the United States. This being the caſe, it remains to determine what ſhall be done? I think the eſtabliſhment of a Land-Office in that country, upon ſome ſuch principles as are contained in the report, is the obvious duty of Congreſs.

This will open a door to a regular, ſafe and expeditious ſale of the lands--- and it will become the intereſt of every perſon in the United States to become purchaſers---for the purchaſe will extinguiſh both principal and intereſt of the public debt.---[Mr. Scott then pointed out the advantages that would reſult from ſelling the land, in the firſt inſtance, to thoſe that would ſettle it, in preference to ſelling it in large tracts to ſpeculators---He alſo enforced the elegibility of ſelling it in ſmall quantities, which might be done ſo as to have them ſurveyed, located and ſettled without expence to the ſtates.]

This plan (Mr. Scott further obſerved) does not prevent ſales of large tracts---it only admits ſales of ſmall quantities.

The plan that has been purſued has been enormouſly expenſive; ſo much ſo that Congreſs had better *give* the lands to ſettlers.

It has been ſaid, that deeds of that country ought to be executed under the immediate eye of Congreſs.---But I think the directors of the Land-Office may be as well checked as officers in any department whatever. I therefore hope that the report of the committee will be adopted, and a reſolve paſs, that a ſelect committee of the Houſe be appointed to prepare and report a bill upon the general principles of this committee.

The queſtion upon the report of the committee was then taken, and paſſed in the affirmative.

A reſolve, which provides that the Land Office ſhould be placed under the direction of the Governor of the Weſtern territory, was then read.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that the weſtern lands are undoubtedly a valuable fund to the United States---and the gradual ſettlement of them, by particular claſſes of citizens, may not prove injurious. But I am by no means in favor of opening a wide door to ſpeculators---by which immenſe tracts may be monopolized, and the public ſecurites depreciated, to the great injury of the creditors of government. I think it will be a proper ſtep to eſtabliſh a Land Office, to facilitate and complete the ſales already made---but a wide field for diſputes and every evil will be the conſequence of iſſuing warrants---I ſhall therefore be againſt ſuch a meaſure.

Mr. Lee obſerved, that he thought it was beſt that the committee ſhould riſe; that a ſpecial committee ſhould be appointed to examine all papers, contracts, &c. reſpecting the weſtern territory, both of Congreſs and the ſeveral ſtates: He objected to the plan of eſtabliſhing the land office at a diſtance from the ſeat of government, and placing it under the direction of the governor of the weſtern territory.---It might in the iſſue be found that we had erected an *imperium in imperio*.

Several other gentlemen made obſervations upon the ſubject, when Mr. Sedgwick propoſed, that "*Governor of the weſtern territory* ſhould be ſtruck out, and "Secretary of the Treaſury" inſerted.

Mr. Vining then moved, that the propoſition ſhould lie on the table till to-morrow---and that the committee ſhould riſe: This motion obtained, and the Speaker reſumed the chair.

Mr Vining moved that the report of the committee, appointed to take into conſideration the compenſation proper to be allowed to the Preſident, Vice Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives of the United States, for their ſervices, ſhould be taken up: this motion was agreed to: This report ſtated, that 20,000 dollars per annum be allowed to the Preſident, excluſive of the expences of an houſe, furniture, Secretaties, Clerks, carriages, horſes, &c.

Mr. Lawrence obſerved, that he ſhould not take upon him to determine whether the ſum mentioned in the report was ſufficient or not: The conſtitution ſtates, that the Preſident ſhall receive an adequate allowance, which he has a right to diſpoſe of as he pleaſes: He pointed out the impropriety of ſpecifying particular objects for which allowances were to be made, and ſaid that the compenſation ſhould be made in a groſs ſum: He therefore moved, that thoſe parts of the report which reſpected particulars, with the twenty thouſand dollars, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the ſum left blank.

A variety of obſervations followed this motion; which was at length carried in the affirmative, and the article in the report now ſtands thus :

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be allowed thouſand dollars per annum, as a compenſation for his ſervices, to be paid in quarterly payments.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1789.

Mr. Ames, of the committee on elections, made a partial report on the conteſted election of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, which was laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, was read---after which the Houſe proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following :

All imported diſtilled ſpirits of 24 degrees, by the Hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.

The coſt of goods to be eſtimated at the following rates :

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The pound ſterling of Great-Britain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin or guilder of the United Netherlands,		39
The mark banco of Hamburg,		33⅓
The rix dollar of Denmark,	1	
The rix dollar of Sweden,	1	
The ruble of Ruſſia,	1	
Real plate of Spain,		10
The millree of Portugal,	1	24
The pound ſterling of Ireland,	4	10
The tale of China,	1	48
The pagoda of India,	1	94
The rupee of Bengal,		55½

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the ſaid rates.

All duties to be paid in gold and ſilver.

The gold coin of France, Spain, England and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, to be valued at, per penny-weight,	89
The Mexican dollar,	100
The crown of France,	111
The crown of England,	111
And all other ſilver coin of equal fineneſs, per oz.	111

The blanks being filled----the queſtion, Shall the bill paſs? was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz.

An Act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed on tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved "for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the weſtern territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs." Objections were made by Mr. Carrol and Mr. Stone. It was obſerved, that it was improper to proceed to enforce particular ordinances of the late Congreſs, as it might involve a difficult queſtion, whether all ſuch acts as were not ſo re-eſtabliſhed could have any force or operation. This queſtion was important, and if it came before the Houſe, there was not time now to diſcuſs it. Giving this leave, it was ſaid, would be ſanctioning thoſe acts that might be improper or impolitic to continue, which the Houſe ought not to do without examination. If a law of this Congreſs was neceſſary to give efficacy to the inſtitutions of the old, the whole ſubject ought to be taken up, and ſome general proviſion made.

On the other hand was urged the uncertain and unſettled ſtate of the weſtern territory; the apprehenſions that prevailed there, that they had no legal, regular government, authoriſed by the United States. This was only a preſent meaſure, and if an eſtabliſhment upon different principles ſhould be neceſſary in future, it could be effected.

A motion was then made to refer this propoſition to a ſpecial committee, which was negatived.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to ſtrike out the words "agreeably to the ordinances of Congreſs," which was carried.

Mr. Benſon then moved to ſtrike out the former words of the motion, and that a committee ſhould be appointed to bring in the bill. This was carried, and Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Brown, were appointed.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzſimons, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late Congreſs: This was alſo agreed to, and Meſſrs Baldwin, Sturgis and Smith, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, July 15.

The Houſe met and took up, for a ſecond reading, the report of the committee of elections, reſpecting the conteſted election of New-Jerſey. The object of report was, to obtain inſtructions and power from the Houſe to proceed to obtain proof of the facts ſtated by the petitioners, relative to unfair and illegal proceedings during the ſaid elections.

The petitioners in favor of the ſitting members had applied to be heard by counſel, whether the facts, if proved, were material to invalidate the election; and whether the Houſe had, conſtitutionally, cognizance of the execution of the election law.

A long debate took place on a motion made by Mr. Benſon to hear the petitioners by counſel; but, when the Houſe were coming to a deciſion thereupon, the motion was withdrawn.

It was then propoſed that the Houſe empower the committee to ſend for ſuch perſons, papers and records, as they deem expedient; but, on the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived.

Another motion was made to authoriſe the committee to ſend a commiſſion into New-Jerſey for taking depoſitions; but this met a fate ſimilar to the former.

It being underſtood that the committee were to proceed to obtain proof in ſuch manner as they ſhould deem expedient, the buſineſs was finiſhed for the preſent, and the Houſe then adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 16, 1789.

The Houſe met, and reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee on the ſalary to be allowed the Preſident, &c. After conſiderable debate the Houſe agreed to allow him a compenſation of 25000 dollars annually, the Vice-Preſident 5000, ſix dollars per diem for each of the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and twelve dollars for the Speaker.

A committee was then appointed to bring in a bill conformably to thoſe reſolutions.

Mr Fitzſimons reported a bill for eſtabliſhing an ordinance of the late Congreſs reſpecting the weſtern territory.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and regulating pilots.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill provides that each ſtate may, on application to the Secretary of the treaſury, and a ceſſion of ſuch ſpots as may be proper for building light-houſes, have power to eſtabliſh as many as ſhall be thought neceſſary. The expences to be defrayed from the fœderal treaſury, and paid in advance.---And that pilots may be eſtabliſhed in each ſtate, by law, ſubject to the reviſion and controul of Congreſs.

Mr. Tucker moved to ſtrike out the whole bill except the enacting clauſe, and to ſubſtitute another, which he laid on the table.

The principle of this was to place the eſtabliſhment of both light-houſes and pilots in the hands and under the controul of the ſtate governments, the former to be ſupported by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the duty on tonnage of veſſels, not exceeding ſix cents per ton---and in caſe that were inſufficient, that each ſtate ſhould have power to lay an additional tonnage duty on all veſſels entering the ports where ſuch houſes were erected, and that pilots ſhould be under the direction of the ſtates.

This motion occaſioned ſome debate.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid the whole of theſe proviſions were unconſtitutional, and entered into a variety of reaſoning, to prove that they were inadequate to the object. The Conſtitution, he ſaid, in giving the regulation of commerce to Congreſs, had conferred every power which was incidental and neceſſary to it---That regulations reſpecting light-houſes and pilots were a part of the commercial ſyſtem, and had been given up by the ſtates. The means of providing for defraying the expences of them, by the ſtates laying an impoſt, was alſo unconſtitutional. The proviſions were inadequate, becauſe there were many light-houſes eſtabliſhed, and there might be many more, in places diſtant from any harbour, on the extremities of capes, &c.

Againſt theſe arguments it was contended by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Smith (S. C.) that the bill was an infringement on the rights of the ſtates: that theſe eſtabliſhments were not neceſſarily incidental to the power of commerce: that the requiring a ceſſion to the United States of ſuch places as were proper for the building of light-houſes was an improper intrenchment upon the territorial juriſdiction of the ſtates, and would be very odious to them. On the principle that theſe things were incidental to the fœderal powers, Congreſs might, with equal juſtice, take poſſeſſion of the mouths of rivers, and ſeize all ſuch convenient places, as they ſhould deem proper for the regulation of trade.

It was contended, that the bill itſelf was more unconſtitutional than the ſubſtituted motion. Nothing was clearer, it was ſaid, than that each ſtate had a power of laying an impoſt with the conſent of Congreſs; and if Congreſs by this law expreſſed their conſent, the ſupplementary duty propoſed by the amendment was perfectly conſtitutional. Other arguments were uſed on both ſides, and the committee aroſe without deciding on the queſtion.

Adjourned.

New-Britain, Bucks county, June 29, 1789.

WHEREAS I, *Moſes Aaron*, of New-Britain townſhip, did ſome time in April, in the year 1784, execute a bond unto *George Congle*, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, for the ſum of 75[illegible] payable in April, in the year 1789, with lawful intereſt from the date. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay ſaid bond, or any part thereof, until ſaid Congle fulfils his agreement in which he ſtands bound unto me.

† MOSES AARON.

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS & Sons,

At their *Store* and *Mill-Stone* MANUFACTORY on Pine-ſtreet wharff, adjoining the ſtore of George Lattimer.

BURRS in block of the firſt quality, lately imported from France, and now manufacturing into mill-ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions, *better in quality, and lower in price*, than thoſe imported from England.

COUNTRY MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an *excellent grit*, and of any ſize that may be ordered.

Alſo, FLINT-STONES of a very good kind, for gudgeons to run upon.

WARRANTED BOULTING-CLOTHS, a complete aſſortment, juſt imported from the manufactory, ſuperior in fabrication and texture to any that we have known imported into America, moſt of which are of *an inferior kind*, and will not anſwer the purpoſes intended.

Apply for Boulting-cloths at Robert Lewis's dwelling-houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, corner of Laurel-court, mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets. *July* 1789.

WANTED,

(To go to MARYLAND)

A MILLER,

Who underſtands the buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of JOHN WALL, Stamper's Wharff, Philadelphia.

July 13th, 1789. ‡

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 22d inſtant, a negroe man, named WILL, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, had on, and took with him, one pair of leather breeches, white wool ſtockings, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, new wool hat, and ſmoke-coloured knapſack. Any perſon taking up the ſaid negroe, and ſecuring him in gaol, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 29, 1789. ¶ SAMUEL BLYTH, near Shippenſburg.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Or exchanged for Real Property in or near this City, either the Whole or Part of----

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, in a very healthy and pleaſant part of the country, 20 miles from Baltimore, near the Upper Croſs Roads, containing 1552½ acres; it is good wheat land, well watered, and is divided into five Plantations; each accommodated with buildings, orchard and woodland, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made, the whole is fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore and Bellair, the county town, as well as ſeveral places of worſhip and mills, render it very valuable. If ſold for caſh, credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money. Apply to CHARLES JERVIS.

HARROWGATE.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, for paſt favors, and ſolicits a continuance of them.

At the inſtance of a number of his friends, he means to have a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with an ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, to commence on Monday, the 6th of July, at four o'clock, P. M. and conclude preciſely at nine. (If encouragement ſhould be given) it will be continued on every ſucceeding Monday, if the weather is favorable, if not, on the next fair day.

The rural ſituation and many natural beauties of Harrowgate are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is deemed unneceſſary.

It is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbours, ſeats, &c. and a large new houſe, conſiſting of a number of rooms for large and ſmall parties.

The Mineral Springs, Shower and Plunging Baths, are in the beſt order.

A good and plentiful Table, with Liquor of the beſt quality; Tea, Coffee, Fruit, &c. will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion made to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the public's moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. The ſubſcriber's light waggon will ſtart on every Monday during the ſeaſon, at four o'clock in the afternoon, from the Houſe of Michael Hay, in Race-ſtreet. June 30.

Phiadelphia, June 20, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two meſſuages or tenements, and lots or pieces of land thereunto belonging, ſituate on Shackamaxon or Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia: one of them lying between Marlborough ſtreet on the eaſt, and another ſtreet or paſſage of 30 feet wide called Crown ſtreet on the weſt, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 174 feet and 3 inches, and in length 202 feet, being bounded on the eaſt by Marlborough ſtreet, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, on the weſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet.---And the other of ſaid lots lying between Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the eaſt by land late of Benjamin Shoemaker, deceaſed, containing in breadth, on Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, 174 feet, and on the weſt end thereof 174 feet and ten inches, and in length on the north ſide thereof 175 feet and 3 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 161 feet and 4 inches, being bounded on the eaſt by Crown ſtreet aforeſaid, on the north by land formerly of Benjamin Fairman, deceaſed, and on the ſouth by Prince ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endreſs (Brewer) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Advertiſment.

A MEETING of the GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in this City on *the fourth Tueſday in July next*; of which all Perſons concerned are requeſted to take Notice.

By Order of the Committee of the ſaid Church
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Sec'ry
of the General Convention.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1789.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A Certain three ſtory brick HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, with a large two ſtory brick Kitchen, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet from Delaware, the third door below Cherry-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 99 feet. For further particulars enquire of Elizabeth Griffith, on the premiſes, or of WILLIAM POWELL.

Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 1, 1789

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Krewſon, Eſq; by bond, note, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to JONATHAN HOGELAND, ſen.) Executors. ‖ SIMON VANARSTDALL, ſen.)

CAUTION.

Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, June 8, 1789.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, in the year 1781, purchaſed of Martin Eillert the one moiety of an improvement, together with the appurtenances; moreover, that in year 1782 I have purchaſed of Joſeph Eillert the other moiety of ſaid improvement, in the ſame manner as he held it. The aforeſaid land is ſituate in Lowhill townſhip, Northampton county, and bounded at preſent with Jacob Bachman, John Creeklo, Paul Shoemaker, Peter Frautz, Jacob Dorver, David Kuntz and Philip Feuſtermaker. Whoever has any right or claim to the ſaid land muſt make it appear in ſix weeks from this date, before the ſubſcriber, or thoſe perſons who live at preſent on the ſaid land. So much for information from me, § CHRISTOPHER EILLERT.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the Manor of Springfield, in the townſhip of Weſt Nantmill, containing 309 acres, more or leſs; bounded by lands of Samuel Muckelduff, Joſeph Darlington, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Strong, and to be ſold by

‖ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, June 29, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; ſole Truſtee of the General Loan-Office of (the late province, now ſtate of) Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, containing 90 acres, more or leſs; bounded by land of Abiah Taylor, Abraham Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Taylor, and to be ſold by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by ſubſcription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, caſt on purpoſe by Caſlon,

A NEW WORK, ENTITULED

A Dictionary of the Arts;

Comprehending all that is *uſeful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical* Arts: Illuſtrated by a great variety of beautiful *engravings*, accurately executed. To which, if neceſſary, will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including ſuch NEW DISCOVERIES and IMPROVEMENTS, as may happen to occur too late, in the progreſs of the work, for inſertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work ſhall be publiſhed in numbers; every number to contain four ſheets, or ſixty-four pages, of letter-preſs, cloſely and beautifully printed;---price to ſubſcribers thirty-ſix ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for ſelection lies ſcattered among a very extenſive variety of books, &c. it cannot preciſely be aſcertained what number of ſheets will be requiſite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if poſſible, to four volumes, ſeverally comprizing between ſix and ſeven hundred pages, beſides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the ſubſcribers.

II. For the gratification of thoſe who may wiſh to have a *ſplendid* impreſſion of this American production, a few copies will be ſtruck off on fine vellum paper, and preſſed, ſo as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. Theſe to be furniſhed at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number.

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number muſt be paid for on delivery

IV. Whenever names are obtained for ſix hundred copies, the work ſhall be put to preſs, and a number publiſhed monthly, ſtitched in blue paper, and embelliſhed with ſuch engravings as may be neceſſary for the elucidation of ſubjects.

V. Beſides the numerous and expenſive copper-plates that muſt neceſſarily appear in a work of this ſort, there ſhall be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper ſetts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and liſt of ſubſcribers; together with an elegant frontiſpiece, aptly deſigned, and executed in a maſterly manner by an eminent artiſt in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every ſubſcriber for twelve copies ſhall be entituled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the Printer, *Joſeph James*, in Philadelphia, by moſt of the principal Book-ſellers on the Continent, and by the Printers of this paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT muſt excite our ſurprize, on a review of the multifarious publications which have appeared in the Engliſh language, that, among them all, there is not a DICTIONARY *confined* to the ARTS!

Hitherto, it has been the invariable practice to blend the arts with the ſciences in dictionaries. Hence a numerous and uſeful body of men, the artificers, manufacturers and mechanics, have, in a manner, been ſhut out from the knowledge of things which immediately pertain to their ſeveral occupations; and the arts have, in conſequence, been checked in their progreſs and improvement: for, few of thoſe who are engaged in ſuch purſuits can find leiſure to ſtudy the ſciences; and ſtill fewer of them are poſſeſſed of the means to purchaſe, or the inclination to peruſe ſuch voluminous and expenſive works. It is ſurely impolitic, not to ſay unjuſt, to either withhold the knowledge of the one, or tax it with the purchaſe of the other.

In order to remove this difficulty, and ſupply, what appears to be ſo much wanted, a work which ſhall treat of the arts alone, in a conciſe, yet clear and comprehenſive manner, and which, being portable and cheap, might tend to diffuſe a more general knowledge of all that is uſeful in the liberal and mechanical arts---the PROPOSED DICTIONARY is reſpectfully offered to the PUBLIC. The plan of it is undoubtedly good; and as to the execution, the writers and compilers can only promiſe to beſtow on it every poſſible degree of attention. The pains they have already taken to collect and arrange materials, and the aſſiſtance which they hope to receive from many characters eminent in various lines of life, induce a belief, that they will not often be unprepared to encounter any difficulties which may occur in the proſecution of this arduous undertaking.

It will be neceſſary for the writers to conſult, examine, and compare a vaſt number of volumes; and whatever is valuable to their purpoſe---whether in the Cyclopædia, Encyclopædia Britannica, L'Encyclopédie Methodique, la Bibliotheque Phyſico-Economique, or in any other work of known merit----ſhall be carefully digeſted and introduced in this dictionary; together with ſuch additions as the writers may, themſelves, be enabled to make. Though brevity will command their peculiar attention throughout the work, yet they hope to convey it in a ſtyle ſufficiently plain and perſpicuous to the meaneſt capacity; for general utility is their leading motive. And to render this DICTIONARY the more extenſively uſeful, references to the moſt approved works, which treat of the arts, ſhall occaſionally be made under their proper heads; ſo that the reader may know where to look for the moſt ample information concerning his own, or any other particular art.

Beſides the aſſiſtance this work will derive from the labors of others, it will contain many uſeful improvements and diſcoveries, which have not yet appeared in print: and in this circumſtance, the dictionary now offered will excel. In England, where the artiſts are extremely tenacious of their profeſſional knowledge, writers have found it difficult, and often impracticable, to obtain the needful information; and hence, in general, the arts are either erroneouſly or ſuperficially deſcribed in Engliſh works.

Every artiſt who may find himſelf deficient in the knowledge of any particular ſecret reſpecting his vocation, is invited to ſtate it to the writers, by letter addreſſed to the printer, poſt-paid: they will take care to acknowledge it on the cover of the ſucceeding number, and endeavour to obviate any ſuch doubt or difficulty in its proper place.

Communications that might throw light upon any of the arts would be thankfully received and acknowledged. The ingenious mind would feel its own reward, in the pleaſing reflection of having thus contributed to enlarge the ſphere of uſeful knowledge, and to promote the eſſential intereſts of a new and riſing empire.

If, in the courſe of this publication, there ſhould appear any errors or omiſſions, the writers would eſteem it a particular favor to be informed of them, in order to remedy the defects in a ſupplement. Aware that their beſt endeavours muſt fall far ſhort of perfection, in the proſecution of ſo laborious and extenſive a work, they ſolicit the candour and indulgence of every deſcription of their fellow-citizens.

With reſpect to its manual execution, they can promiſe much. The whole impreſſion will be elegant; the copies on vellum paper ſplendid. They have directed a beautiful letter to be caſt for the purpoſe, calculated to get in a great deal of matter, without offending the eye of the reader; and the types will occaſionally be renewed, before they contract a worn appearance. Thus a proof will be ſhewn, that one art, in particular, has attained a high degree of perfection in America.

Southwark, July 2, 1789.

BROUGHT to the ſubſcriber's office, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, two coverlids, two great coats, a remnant of ſtriped homeſpun cotton, one wallet, and a ſilver watch.

Broke into the meadow of the ſubſcriber, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old. ¶ JONATHAN PENROSE.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at Coventry forge, Cheſter county, on the night of the 3d inſtant, (by a certain Patrick Dalton, a wheel-barrow man, who made his eſcape from his keepers at Weſt-Cheſter a few days ago) a handſome black HORSE, 15 hands high, has a few ſaddle marks, trots and canters exceeding well. Said Dalton is a man about 5 feet 6 inches high, and ſquints a good deal. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the horſe and thief, or Six Dollars for the horſe only, paid by JOHN EVANS.

Coventry Forge, July 4th, 1789. ¶

N. B. It is expected ſaid thief is either gone towards Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1789.

WANTED,

As Apprentices to a Shipwright,

Two or three ſtout hearty country lads, of good parentage, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.